

Descriptions of New Genera and Species of Ichneumonidae from India. (Hym.)

By P. Cameron.

(Continued.)

1. *D. pleuralis* sp. nov. ♀.

Black, the face, clypeus, labrum, the upper inner orbits narrowly, the lower entirely from shortly above the middle of the eyes to the base of the mandibles, a short narrow line on the apex of the pronotum, the sides and apex of the scutellum, the postscutellum, the upper apical areas of the metanotum, the lower edge of the propleurae, the lower half of the mesopleurae and the mesosternum, pale yellow. The 4 anterior legs are entirely pale yellow, the coxae paler in tint, the hinder legs black, the trochanters and somewhat more than the basal half of the tibiae and the spurs, pale yellow. Wings hyaline, the stigma fuscous, the costa and nervures darker. — Length 13 mm.

Hab. Darjeeling.

Antennae serrate, brownish at the apex; the scape beneath and the 15th—23rd joints white. Face, distinctly but not very closely, punctured, the clypeus less closely and sparsely covered with white pubescence. Front and vertex smooth and shining. Mesonotum opaque, closely punctured and thickly covered with short fuscous pubescence. Scutellum distinctly, but not very closely, punctured. Median segment closely rugosely punctured; the base and apex of the areola smooth; the posterior median area closely transversely striated except at the base, where there are 3 or 4 irregular, semilongitudinal keels. Propleurae minutely punctured above; the meso- closely minutely punctured, except in the middle behind; the meta- more strongly, closely and uniformly punctured; all are covered with short white pubescence. The ventral surface of the abdomen, the apex of the petiole narrowly, of the other segments more broadly pale yellow; the yellow bands on the 3rd and following segments are broadly dilated backwards along the sides; the apical segment is similarly coloured from shortly behind the middle.

7. **Faesula** gen. nov.

Scutellum convex, its base with a long, straight, oblique slope, keeled laterally to the middle, the apex with a long, steeper slope. Post-scutellum large, its sides keeled. Median segment areolated, its sides spined; the base obliquely depressed in the centre; the areola open behind, longer than broad, barrel-shaped. Apex of scutellum broadly transverse, not separated from the face. Labrum projecting. Temples broad, obliquely narrowed; occiput margined, roundly incised. Arolet 5-angled, wide in front; the disco-enbital and recurrent nervures broken by a stump of a nervure. Transverse median nervure received distinctly on the outsides of the transverse basal. Abdominal petiole long and slender, the postpetiole not clearly separated. Tarsi longer than the tibiae, the apices of the joints and the metatarsus beneath spinose. — There is an oblique keel above the middle of the propleurae and one above the metasternum; there is a distinct malar space; the head and thorax are black, largely marked with yellow; the abdomen blue, without markings.

This genus is related to *Darymna*, which may be known from it by the transverse basal nervure being interstitial, by its arolet being 4-angled, the nervures uniting at the top, by the labrum being hidden, by the basal slope of the scutellum being rounded, not flat, by the longer legs and different colouration pattern. It has the long narrow abdominal petiole of *hynteria*, but that has the scutellum not so much raised; it is more rounded, not oblique at the base, the median segment is not spined, and the transverse median nervure is interstitial.

1. **F. maculata** sp. nov. ♂.

Black, the face, clypeus, labrum, mandibles, except at the apex, palpi, the eye orbits — the outer broadly below, — the edge of the pronotum, an irregular mark on the centre of the mesonotum, the scutellums, the apex of the metanotum at the sides, the lower edge of the propleurae at the apex, the prosternum broadly, the tubercles, a small oblique mark below them, a large mark on the lower half of the mesopleurae — broadest behind —, the apex of the postpetiole, the 2nd segment, except at the sides and two oblique, rounded marks near the apex and a large irregular mark in the centre of the 3rd segment at the base, pale yellow. Legs pale yellow, the 4 front femora above, the hinder coxae, except for an oblique mark in the centre above, the hinder femora and the apex of the hinder tibiae, black. Wings uniformly fuscous-violaceous, the nervures and stigma black. — Length 17 mm.

Hab. Himalayas.

Antennae pale yellow below and in the middle also above. Face and base of clypeus strongly punctured. Thorax thickly covered with pale pubescence, the pro- and mesothorax closely, but not strongly, punctured. Metanotum irregularly strongly punctured: the areola almost impunctate, the sides at the base sparsely punctured. Propleurae minutely, the meso-more strongly, the meta- still more strongly punctured. The base of the post-petiole and the 2nd and 3rd segments are closely punctured. Gastrocoeli shallow, striated at the base.

8. *Thascia* gen. nov.

Areola coffin-shaped, twice longer than broad, widened and obliquely depressed at the base. Postpetiole finely longitudinally striated in the centre, the sides sparsely punctured. Gastrocoeli deep; the space between wide, punctured. Areolet triangular, the nervures uniting above; the disco-cubital nervure not broken by a stump of a nervure. Ventral keel on segments 2—4. Scutellum flat, not margined laterally.

The body and legs are thickly covered with short pubescence; the wings appear to be shorter than usual, compared with the body; the transverse median nervure is received distinctly beyond the transverse basal. Temples broad, rounded. Malar space moderately large. Mandibular teeth large; the upper distinctly longer than the lower. Tarsi not spined. Apex of median segment with an oblique, straight slope; at its base is a wide, deep transverse furrow; the keel bounding the base of the areola is indistinct.

I only know the ♂ of this genus. It may be known by the long coffin-shaped areola, pilose body, triangular areolet and by the transverse median nervure not being interstitial. The post-petiole is not clearly separated; the abdominal segments are narrowed laterally at the apex, thus being clearly separated.

The long-coffin-shaped areola is as in *Leptothecus*; it may be known from it by the median segment not being spined, by the face not being flat, by the hairy body, by the deeper gastrocoeli, by the abdominal segments being clearly separated, by the temples not being narrowed and by the disco-cubital nervure not being broken by a nervure.

1. *Th. pilosa* sp. nov. ♂.

Black, a narrow line on the hinder edge of the pronotum pale rufous; the 2nd and 3rd segments of the abdomen rufous and the 4th on the sides; legs rufous, thickly covered with

white pubescence, the coxae, the apical half of the hinder tibiae and the hinder tarsi, black; the hinder trochanters infuscated. Antennae rufous, darker towards the base; the scape thickly covered with white hair. Wings hyaline, the stigma rufo-testaceous. -- Length 13 mm.

Hab. Darjeeling.

Scape of antennae and head thickly covered with long white hair. Face and clypeus strongly and closely punctured, the vertex as closely, but not quite as strongly, punctured, the front smooth and shining. Lower half of the inner orbits broadly obscure white. Mandibles rufous in the centre and thickly covered with white hair. Palpi pale testaceous. Thorax thickly covered with white hair, shining, the mesonotum closely punctured, the scutellum sparsely punctured. Areola furrowed along the inner edge, its centre obscurely shagreened, the lateral areae closely punctured, the posterior median transversely striated; the posterior intermedian large, clearly defined and bulging out triangularly on the outside; the spiracular area and pleurae closely punctured all over. Abdomen: the petiole smooth and shining, the middle of the post-petiole obscure brownish, finely and closely longitudinally striated; the 2nd and 3rd segments closely punctured; the gastrocoeli wide, deep and smooth.

9. Alystria gen. nov.

Scutellum roundly convex, its sides stoutly keeled. Median segment short, rounded behind; areolated; the areola broadly rounded behind, its apex obliquely turned inwardly, the basal keel smooth, very flat; petiolar area absent. Mandibles with a long upper and a short lower tooth, which is turned inwardly. Clypeus not separated, its apex broadly transverse; labrum projecting. Malar space small. Temples very narrow above. Areallet 5-angled; nervellus post-furcal; disco-cubitus with stump of a nervure. Abdomen with 7 segments, the last large, yellow; post-petiole large, dilated; the segments are closely punctured; the gastrocoeli deep, the space between striated. Tarsi long, spinose; the apex of hind femora reaching to the 5th segment, the claws large. The ventral keel reaches to the apex of the 4th segment. The keels between the 4 hind coxae are stout and form a complete area. Metathoracic spiracles large, oblique, slightly curved. Eyes large, parallel.

May be referred to the *Joppini* from the form of the median segment.

1. *A. curvilineata* sp. nov. ♂.

Black, the face, clypeus, labrum, the eye orbits — more narrowly above than below — mandibles, palpi, the upper and lower edges of the prothorax, the scutellar keels, the sides of the scutellum, the post-scutellum, 2 marks, longer than broad and extending on to the pleurae, on the apex of the metanotum, the tubercles, a mark on the mesopleurae below, at the base extending above the middle and below on to the sternum, a small mark on the metapleurae above the coxae, 2 marks on the apices of the 4 basal segments of the abdomen, 2 smaller ones on the 5th and the whole of the 7th segment, lemon-yellow. Four front legs fulvous, the coxae and trochanters lemon-yellow, the femora with a fuscous line above; the hinder coxae black, with a yellow line on the apex above, the basal joint of the trochanters black, the apical yellow, the femora rufous, the upper part and the apex black, the extreme base of the tibiae and their apical half black, the rest white; the metatarsus black, the other joints white. Wings hyaline, the stigma and nervures black. — Length 11 mm.

Hab. Darjeeling.

Face and clypeus closely punctured and covered with white pubescence; the ocellar region less strongly punctured and obscurely striated. Pro- and mesothorax closely punctured. The base and the part surrounding the basal half of the areola smooth and shining; the rest closely punctured; the areola smooth at the base, more narrowly at the apex and in the centre, the rest irregularly rugose; the posterior median area from near the top, closely, strongly transversely striated, the lateral areae are more or less striated, the spiracular strongly and closely. Pleurae closely and strongly punctured.

10. *Laegula* gen. nov.

Metanotum spined laterally, its base in the centre obliquely depressed, the sides of the depression indistinctly obliquely keeled; areola separated from it, transverse at the base, the apex rounded: its sides bulge roundly outwardly; it is as long as the basal area; the spiracles oblique, rounded at base and apex and about 3 times longer than wide. Temples above very short. Face flat, not separated from the clypeus, which is broadly transverse in front. Malar space small. Mandibles with a large upper and a short lower tooth. Labrum projecting. There is a large, distinctly defined area above the metasternum. Areolet 5-angled; discocubital nervure broken by a stump of a nervure; transverse

basal nervure received shortly beyond the transverse median. Tarsi long, spinose below. Abdomen with 7 segments, the last large; ventral keel extending to the apex of the 4th segment. Post-petiole distinctly separated, punctured, its centre raised; all the abdominal segments punctured. Scutellum roundly convex, not keeled laterally. Apex of hind femora reaching near to the apex of 4th abdominal segment; claws large. The antennae in the ♂ serrate. Lateral foveae of clypeus deep.

This genus has the form and colouration of *Myrmo* and might readily be mistaken for it; the latter may be known from it by the areola not being defined and it is confluent with the petiolar area as well as with the lateral areæ; and the median segment is not spined. — I only know the ♂ of this genus. It may be referred to the *Joppini*.

1. *L. annulata* sp. nov. ♂.

Black; the apex of the areola and the top of the posterior median area of the median segment, the face, clypeus, the lower half of the outer orbits, labrum, the edge of the pronotum broadly, the lower part of the propleurae, the scutellum, post-scutellum, the tubercles, a larg mark on the lower part of the mesopleurae, extending from the basal keel to near the apex, the lower half there being shorter than the upper, a large mark on the centre of the metapleurae, the apices of the basal 6 abdominal segments and a large mark on the centre of the 7th, roundly narrowed behind, pale yellow. Four front legs pale yellow, the femora lined with black above; the hinder legs black, a mark on the coxae, a broad band on the tibiae, extending from near the base to shortly beyond the middle and the tarsi, except the last joint and the apices of the others, pale yellow. Antennæ black, the joints behind the middle of the flagellum pale yellow below. Wings hyaline, the nervures and stigma black. — Length 11—12 mm.

Hab. Himalayas.

Face closely, the upper half of the clypeus sparsely punctured. Front and vertex shining; the inner orbits are lined with yellow, narrowly below, broadly above. Pro- and mesothorax closely and distinctly punctured; the depression at the sides of the post-scutellum stoutly irregularly striated. Median segment rugosely punctured, except the central basal slope; the apical slope reticulated; the sides more strongly and less closely than the centre. The top of the metapleurae stoutly obliquely striated. The basal segments of the abdomen

closely punctured; the centre of the post-petiole is raised and narrowed at the base and apex; the base of the 2nd is closely longitudinally striated.

11. *Ogulnia* gen. nov.

Clypeus slightly roundly incised, toothed in the centre; it is not distinctly separated from the face; its foveae deep. Temples obliquely narrowed, large. Malar space distinct. Scutellum flat. Median segment short; its base obliquely depressed; areola large, clearly defined, reaching to the top of the apical slope, large, slightly longer than broad, transverse at base and apex; the sides at the base rounded; all the areae clearly defined; the spiracles long, curved. Areolet 5-angled; nervellus antefurcal, oblique. Tarsi long, spinose. Post-petiole clearly separated; the 2nd and 3rd segments are not strongly punctured; they are striated at the base. Labrum large, projecting; the sides of the clypeus at the apex are rounded.

This genus is closely allied, in form and colouration, to *Haliphera*; it appears to be sufficiently differentiated from it by the incised, toothed clypeus and by the shorter, wider areola. The form of the clypeus is not found with any known genus.

1. *O. fuscitarsis* sp. nov. ♂.

Black, the face, clypeus, labrum, the inner orbits narrowly, the lower half of the outer, the malar space, the upper edge of the pronotum broadly, the lower narrowly, an irregular mark on the centre of the mesonotum, the scutellums, 2 large marks on the centre of the metanotum, extending on to the apical slope, the tubercles, a large mark on the mesopleurae, narrowed in the centre behind and extending beyond the middle, a large mark on the metapleurae between the keels and longer than broad, the post-petiole, a large band on the apex of the 2nd segment, with 2 incisions on its base, the part between them being rounded; a slightly narrower band on the apex of the 3rd, with 2 larger incisions and with the sides more produced towards the base of the segment, bright lemon-yellow. Legs lemon-yellow, a line on the 4 front trochanters and femora above, the hinder coxae below, their trochanters and base of femora broadly, black; the tarsi and posterior tibiae behind dark testaceous. Wings hyaline, with a slight fuscous tinge, the stigma and apical nervures testaceous. — Length 11 mm.

Hab. Darjeeling.

Scape of antennae lemon-yellow below; the flagellum brownish, black above. Face and clypeus closely punctured and covered with white down; the front somewhat rugose; the mandibles rufo-testaceous, black at the base and apex. Palpi yellow. Mesonotum closely and distinctly punctured; the scutellums more sparsely and less strongly. Areola finely, closely, irregularly striated; the posterior median area closely rugose; the other areæ coarsely irregularly punctured; the apex of the spiracular coarsely, obliquely, irregularly striated. Pleurae closely, uniformly punctured, the pro- irregularly striated behind. Post-petiole coarsely punctured, except in the centre at the apex; the centre finely longitudinally striated; the 2nd and following segments closely punctured, their base closely longitudinally striated. Gastrocoeli deep, smooth and shining.

II. Amblypygi.

12. Darpasus gen. nov.

Scutellum roundly convex, raised above the level of the mesonotum, its sides not marginated. Median segment short, regularly areolated, the areola horse-shoe shaped, longer than broad, the apex transverse, petiolar area indistinctly defined. Areolet 5-angled; disco-cubitus broken by the stump of a nervure. Apex of clypeus broadly rounded, not separated from the face. Tarsi below pilose, spinose. Ventral keel on 2nd and 3rd abdominal segments; gastrocoeli narrow, widely separated; there are 7 segments.

The abdomen is broad, longer than the head and thorax united; the 3rd and 4th segments are narrowed at the base; temples broad, roundly obliquely narrowed, the malar space shorter than the antennal scape. Clypeal foveæ large. Face flat. Metanotal spiracles long, curved. Lower part of metapleurae with a large area, its lower keel being broader than the upper. Body densely pilose; all the abdominal segments broadly banded with yellow. Eyes slightly incised on the innerside above.

Comes near to *Pseudamblyteles* Ashm., from which it may be readily known by the roundly convex scutellum. The unarmed metathorax separates it from *Amblyteles*.

1. *D. pilosus* sp. nov. ♂.

Black, the head and thorax densely covered with white pubescence; the inner orbits, the outer from near the top,

the sides of clypeus, a narrow line on the pronotum, tegulae, tubercles, scutellums, 2 small marks on the apex of the basal slope of the metanotum and the apices of the abdominal segments broadly, rufous, tinged with yellow; legs black, the knees, the front of the fore femora, of the middle, of the 4 front tibiae and the calcaria rufo-testaceous, the wings hyaline, the nervures and stigma testaceous. Antennae for the greater part rufo-testaceous. — Length 14 mm.

Hab. Darjeeling.

Face and clypeus rather strongly punctured, the face roundly projecting in the middle; the clypeal foveae large and deep; the vertex and upper part of the front rugose, the inner eye orbits sharply margined. Thorax closely, but not very strongly, rugosely punctured and thickly covered with white pubescence; the posterior median area closely transversely striated, the outer apical areae coarsely reticulated, the spiracular coarsely, sparsely obliquely striated. The raised central part of the post-petiole is depressed in the middle, its apex smooth, the rest finely, irregularly striated; the 2nd and following segments minutely punctured; the gastrocoeli narrow, transverse, the basal slope with a few stout striae.

III. Cryptini.

13. Aconias gen. nov.

Head cubital, the temples longer than the eyes. Malar space large, longer than the scape of the antennae; the flagellum ringed with white; the 1st joint of the flagellum longer than the 2nd. Median segment stoutly toothed, the teeth united by a keel; the basal transverse keel absent; at the base are 2 short keels, forming an area open at the apex; there is a longitudinal keel on either side of the spiracles; the upper extends below the spine to the apex of the segment; the outer extends to the coxae; from the spine a keel runs obliquely to it, forming an area on the lateral apex of the segment. Spiracles oval, of moderate size. Areolet 5-angled, slightly longer than broad; the apical nervure fainter than the basal; the disco-cubital nervure not broken by the stump of a nervure; the transverse median nervure in hind wings broken below the middle. Post-petiole becoming gradually wider towards the apex; the petiole is longer than the 2nd segment and is gradually curved. Abdomen stout, red, the apex not spotted; ovipositor projecting, stout, shorter than the abdomen.

In Ashmead's arrangement (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. XVIII, 43) this genus would come in near *Chaerethynma*.

1. *A. spinitarsis* sp. nov. ♀.

Black, a broad white ring on the antennae, the apical two-thirds of the 2nd and the following segments of the abdomen red; the ventral segments black; the penultimate lined with pale yellow on the apex; the legs rufous, the coxae and trochanters, the greater part of the 4 front femora black; the wings hyaline, the stigma and nervures black. — Length 9; terebra 2 mm.

Hab. Darjeeling.

Face and basal half of clypeus closely punctured; the apex of the clypeus obscurely transversely striated; its sides and mandibles rufo-testaceous; the teeth black, palpi fuscous black, paler at the apex. Pro- and mesothorax closely punctured, the mesonotum densely covered with fulvous pubescence: the scutellum more shining and more sparsely punctured. Metanotum shining, irregularly striated along the keels. Metapleurae closely punctured and irregularly striated in the middle; there is a stout keel below, between the coxae. Abdomen smooth and shining. Legs covered with pale pubescence; the tibiae and tarsi spinose; the metatarsus thickly beneath.

IV. Ophioninae.

14. *Cidaphurus flavomaculatus* sp. nov. ♂.

Niger, late flavo-maculatus; pedibus rufis, ooxis nigris, flavo-maculatis; alis hyalinis, stigmata nervisque nigris. — Long. 12—13 mm.

Hab. Simla (Major C. G. Nurse).

Antennae black, the scape yellow, the flagellum brownish beneath. Head black; the face, inner orbits, the parts below the ocelli and at their sides, the clypeus, the mandibles, except at the apex, and the outer orbits, bright yellow. There is a broad black line down the scutellum, the spine, the post-scutellum and the parts on either side of it; a broad band on the top of the apical slope of the median segment, the base of the propleurae narrowly, a broad mark on the base of the mesoplenrae, narrowed on the lowerside, the tubercles, a small mark under the hinder wings and the metaplenrae from below the oblique furrow (the mark rounded above), yellow. Mesonotum closely and distinctly punctured, the scutellum less closely and less strongly than it; the scutellar spine is long, narrow and curved. Median segment closely and distinctly punctured, except on either side of the middle at the base, where it is smooth and shining. Legs rufous; the centre of the face and a narrow yellow line down the centre of the vertex. Face closely and

distinctly punctured; the clypeus is broadly depressed in the middle at the apex. The upper tooth of the mandibles is obliquely narrowed from the top to the bottom, and is much larger than the lower and is separated from it by a wide depression. Labial palpi black, the maxillary palpi yellow with their apical two joints black. Thorax black; two lines on the base of the mesonotum broadly dilated outwardly at the base; the scutellar keels, the scutellum, except at the base and apex, the 4 front coxae below for the greater part yellow; the tibiae and tarsi with a yellow tint in front, their sides black in the middle; the hinder coxae black, their lower part rufous in front, yellow behind; the basal joint of the trochanters black above; the apex of the hinder tibiae and tarsi infuscated. Wings hyaline, iridescent; the stigma and nervures black. Abdomen black; the apex of the petiole and the apical half of the other segments yellow, suffused with rufous.

This genus is new for the Indian Fauna.

Zur Gattung *Sarcophaga*. (Dipt.)

Von H. Kramer in Grosshennersdorf.

Um die äusserst schwierigen *Sarcophaga*-Arten genauer kennenzulernen, sammelte ich in den letzten Jahren viele copulierte Paare. Eines derselben bestand aus ♂ von *S. vulnerata* Schin. und ♀ von *S. cruentata* Mg., d. h. ♂ mit gedornter 1. Längsader und ♀ ohne Dornen auf der 1. Ader. Dieses Pärchen zeigt also, dass die gedornte 1. Ader zur sicheren Erkennung einer Art nicht genügt, da die Dornen offenbar leicht abbrechen. Auch von *S. dissimilis* Mg. wurden mehrere Paare gefangen, bei denen ♂♂ und ♀♀ teils gedornte, teils ungedornte Längsader besassen. Es fallen demnach *S. vulnerata* und *cruentata* zusammen. Als 3. Art muss auch *S. erythrura* Mg. aufgegeben werden, denn das Unterscheidungsmerkmal zwischen ihr und *cruentata*, die spärlich und spärlicher behaarten Hinterschienen, wird durch Uebergänge vollständig verwischt. Für die Art wird man am besten den ersten der ältesten Namen beibehalten: *Sarcophaga cruentata* Mg. — Da von der dünn behaarten bis zur ganz kahlen Innenseite der Hinterschienen nur ein Schritt ist,